

# Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. V.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1834.

No. 73

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DUNNIS HEARTT,

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWENTY DOLLARS  
FIFTEEN CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish  
that their paper discontinued at the expiration  
of the year, will be presumed as desiring  
it to continue until countermanded. And no  
paper will be discontinued until all arrears are  
paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall re-  
ceive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines  
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and  
five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and  
not of the post-masters in the state.  
All letters of business relative to the paper  
must be paid.

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE trustees of the Hillsborough Male  
Academy give notice that the exercises of  
their institution will commence its fall session  
on the 8th day of August next, under the su-  
pervision of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M.,  
whose well known reputation as a classical  
scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruc-  
tion, will give reputation to his school which  
is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the  
polite moral, and religious society, give it  
strong claims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by  
Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications,  
both moral and literary, are of the first order.  
Board can be had in private families at \$8  
per month.

No student will be received that does not  
board in a private house.

By order of the Board.

J. Taylor, Secy.

UP The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star  
and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at  
Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator  
at Newbern, Watchman at Salisbury, will  
publish the above three times and forward  
their accounts to this office.

June 24. 28-1m

## Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber, for the purpose of raising a  
fund to pay off her lawful debts, will of-  
fer at public sale, at the court house in Hills-  
borough, on the second day of August next, court  
next, her interest being absolute, in the follow-  
ing LOTS, viz. Lot No. 26, northwest of Hills-  
borough, being one acre; Lots No. 146, 131,  
132, and 133, south west of Hillsborough, bor-  
dering on the river Eno; these lots are subject  
to Mrs. Jane Woods' life interest. And also  
Lot No. 134, subject to the life interest of Mrs.  
Nancy O'Farrell. Each lot to be sold sepa-  
rately.

Anne Maria Bannan.

July 8. 30-2w

## NOTICE

THE subscriber having qualified at May  
term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as  
Administrator of the estate of JAMES CAIN,  
deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons  
indebted to said estate, to come forward and  
settle the same; and all persons who have  
claims against the estate will present them du-  
ly authenticated, within the time prescribed  
by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of re-  
covery.

Archibald Cain, Adm'r.

June 7. 26-3wp

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N.  
C. on the 1st day of July, 1834, which if not taken  
out within three months will be sent to the  
General Post Office as dead letters.

A K Anderson Armstrong Mrs. Rebecca Kerr  
Solomon Apple Samuel Kirkpatrick  
John Bane John H. Kirkland  
Elizabeth Bibby James Lewis 2  
James F. Bradberry John B. Leathers  
Robert Brinkley M  
C Michael Carroll 2 Mrs. Anna Martin  
Sidney Carroll Joshua Martin  
Mrs. Nancy Carroll John Marshall  
Mrs. Mary Collins John Marshew  
Hugh Currie Hon. W. P. Mangum  
Duncan Cameron John C. Mitchell  
Anthony Cole William Monroe 2  
Calvin Clark John S. Moore  
Thomas Christian Priestly H. Mangum  
Miss Tempy Carigan 2 Westley Mills  
Thomas Cates (of B) Rebecca Montgomery  
William Carrington N  
Mrs. Susan Cheek William Norfleet  
Charles Carroll P  
Miss Mary Craig Henry G. Parish  
John D. Carlton Richard Peacock  
John Cheek R  
L. Cook Geo. W. Reeves  
Daniel Cloud James Rainey  
Thomas Clancy John C. Rhodes  
Reuben Carding, 2 Frederick Reeves  
Clerk of Orange County Jacob Riley  
Court. S  
Samuel Couch Saml. Stratford  
James Cleary Rev. Henry Speck  
Miss Martha Cannon Doct. J. S. Smith  
D John Denby or John Herbert Sims, esq  
Crasuly Joseph Steele  
Bennet Denson T  
William W. Davis Isabel Thompson  
Alvis Durham Zachariah Trice  
William H. Dudley James Trice  
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Dobson Israel Turner  
son V  
W. P. Dobson Wm. & John Vanstory  
F W  
Thomas Flint Jas. Webb, J. U. Kirk  
G land & James Phillips  
James Garret Hockey Watkins  
Fielding Garrett Saml. Woods  
H John Wear  
William Hill F. & J. Wilkenson  
Reed Hester Anderson Watson  
Herndon & Owen Abraham Whitaker  
J Saml. R. Woods  
Miss Mary A. T. Jones Henderson Woods  
Miss Hannah Jones Henry Whitted  
Abel G. Jackson Y  
George Jackson David Yarbrough

Wm. Cain, Jr. P. M.

July 1. 29-

## FIVE CENTS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber on the 27th  
of June last, a bound girl by the name of  
Ann Maria Barton, seventeen years of age. All  
persons are forewarned from harboring or em-  
ploying her, under the penalty of the law. A  
reward of five cents will be given to any person  
who shall return her to the subscriber, but no  
expenses paid.

Sanders Riley.

July 8. 30-3w

## BOOKS LOST.

I HAVE either loaned or lost the following  
Books, viz.

Letters on Patriotism, by Lord Bolingbrook,  
1 vol.

Don Quixote, 2 vols.

Gray's Hudibras, 2 vols.

Tales of the Genii, 1st. vol.

Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. not  
recalled.

This book belongs to the State  
Library, and I am extremely anxious to pro-  
cure it.

Persons having any of the above named  
books, or any others belonging to me, will  
please return them.

V. M. Murphrey.

June 24. 28-3w

## PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having discontinued the  
publication of the YADKIN AND CATAWBA  
JOURNAL offers the whole printing establish-  
ment for sale on reasonable terms.

It consists of a first rate Super Royal Ram-  
age Screw Press, Type, from Eight Line Pic-  
tographs, Brevier sizes; a great variety of Cut, Rules,  
Leads, Flowers, Galleyes, Cases, Chases,—in  
short, all that is necessary for the immediate  
establishment of a Printing Office.

Any gentleman, desiring to embark in the  
Printing Business, can get a good bargain by  
applying to

Hugh Welch.

N. B. Postage must be paid on letters, or  
they will not be taken out of the office.

Salisbury, May 3.

25-

## PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accu-  
racy and despatch.



## CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York &  
Philadelphia, their Stock of

## SPRING GOODS,

which renders their assortment complete.  
They therefore solicit their former customers,  
and the public generally, to call and examine  
them, as they are determined to sell as cheap  
as goods of the same quality can be purchased  
elsewhere in North Carolina.

They earnestly request all those indebted  
to the firm to call and settle their ac-  
counts; and as this notice is intended for all  
indebted to them without exception, they beg  
none will exempt themselves from it.



## KURJE ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
Over every land."

From the Farmer and Gardener

## GAMA GRASS.

This grass has excited so much attention  
lately, and so much has been said in  
its favor by those who have tested its  
qualities by experience, that our scepticism  
of its great value is under the necessity  
of yielding, to a considerable degree,  
at least. It is our desire that the columns  
of the Farmer should never lead the  
Tryo astray; we have therefore said but  
little of this grass, until further proof of  
its utility should test what has been ad-  
vanced in its favor, or until ocular demon-  
stration should enable us to speak  
from our own experience. We have it  
now growing on the experimental farm  
of this establishment; and really, it there  
excels, for the time it has been growing,  
all that has elsewhere been said in its  
favor. Not having the gardener's diary  
at hand, we cannot state the precise time  
that the seed was sown; but an account  
of the manner of sowing may be seen in  
the 41st page of our sixth number—  
where it will be seen that it vegetated in  
four days; and on Friday last, the grass  
was ten inches high, and presented the  
most beautiful appearance of luxuriant  
vegetation imaginable.

Each number of this periodical contains 48  
pages of extra royal octavo letter press, print  
ed with clear, new and beautiful type, (ar-  
ranged after the manner of the London La-  
Belle Assemblee,) on paper of the finest tex-  
ture and whitest color. It is embellished with  
splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, ex-  
ecuted by artists of the highest skill and distinc-  
tion, and embracing every variety of sub-  
jects. Among these are illustrations of Popu-  
lar Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive  
Scenery, and portraits of Illustrious Females.  
The number commencing each quarter con-  
tains a picture of the existing Philadelphia  
Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and colored  
expressly for this work by competent persons  
especially engaged for that purpose. The em-  
bellishments of this character which have ap-  
peared in former numbers, are confessedly su-  
perior to any which have been furnished in  
any other similar American publication, and  
from the arrangements which have been made,  
there is every reason to believe they will be  
improved in the coming volumes. In addition  
to the embellishments just referred to, every  
number contains several engravings on wood,  
representing Foreign and Native Scenes, cur-  
ious and interesting Subjects, Natural History,  
Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Hu-  
morous Incidents, Ornamental Productions,  
Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding,  
Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of  
popular Music, arranged for the Piano or Gui-  
tar.

Every six numbers of the work form an ele-  
gant volume suitable for binding, and with  
these are furnished gratuitously a superbly en-  
graved Title Page, and a general index of Con-  
tents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's Book  
is such that the proprietor challenges  
comparison with any Magazine, whether Eu-  
ropean or American. The best materials and  
the ablest workmen are employed, and the  
most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness  
and uniformity, in the arrangement of the  
various subjects which compose the let-  
ter press.

The Literary department of the Lady's Book  
comprises every thing which is deemed suit-  
able for that sex to whose use it is principally  
devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by  
interesting incidents, vigorous narration, chaste  
diction, and the absence of mauish sentiment;  
Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed  
to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensi-  
bly expressed. Essays upon pleasing and in-  
structive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious  
Women; Anecdotes, untainted by indecen-  
tude, inendous, lively Bon-mots, and  
humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treat-  
ed, constitute, along with descriptions of the  
various embellishments, the reading of the  
work.

Though enormous expenses have been in-  
curred in making this work deserving of the  
immense patronage it has received, the proprie-  
tor does not mean to relax in his exertions.  
Wherever improvement can be made, he is de-  
termined to accomplish it, without regard to  
cost or labor, confident that he will be amply  
remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three  
dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Persons remitting TEN DOLLARS shall  
be entitled to four copies of the work.

Persons remitting FIFTEEN DOLLARS shall be en-  
titled to six copies of the work, and additional  
copies of the best Engravings.

Persons procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and forward-  
ing the cash for the same, besides a discount of  
fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a  
copy of the third volume of the work super-  
bly bound.

Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks  
received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any informa-  
tion respecting it, may be obtained by address-  
ing the publisher, (post paid.)

June 30. 29-

## Ox Discourse, or Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse  
have been deposited at this office  
for gratuitous distribution throughout the  
county of Orange. Any person desiring copies,  
for himself and his neighbors, will be furnish-  
ed on application.

March 4. 19-

mined to commence active hostilities  
against it, and extirpate it, if they could,  
until informed of the uses, to which it  
might be applied, and they have concluded  
to treat it as a friend, instead of re-  
garding it as an enemy. About three  
miles lower down on the creek, on a very  
old plantation, there is more of it to be  
found, than on any place within my  
knowledge; some part of it has been  
turned out, for some years, and exposed  
to stock, and kept constantly eaten down,  
and yet the roots, maintain their ground.

If they will bear such severe cropping  
by stock, I should think the grass-blades  
would scarcely destroy them. On my  
own place there are bunches, whose  
roots spread out four feet in diameter.

These bunches have become annular,  
the centre of the mass of roots producing but  
thinly; from the roots becoming dry, de-  
cayed and woody, but nothing more is  
necessary than to tear them to pieces  
with any thing that is most convenient,  
to produce new vigour and productivity.

I have disturbed some of these old  
bunches, and torn them to pieces with  
the grubbing hoe; and where these old  
callosous roots were, I find a young and  
vigorous growth of roots and blades. A  
plantation of it that began to exhibit  
symptoms of decline, might, in my opinion,  
be regenerated and renewed, by running  
through it with a strong coulter,  
drawn by as much power, as might be  
necessary, in different directions, and  
tearing the old roots to pieces.

High wrought expectation seems to  
be formed respecting it, and whether  
they are to be realized or not, time only  
will show. There is a fascination in nov-  
elty which often leads to splendid  
dreams and extravagant calculations.  
Enough has already been published re-  
specting it, to shew, that rightly mana-  
ged, it will prove of very great value to  
southern agriculture; if we even make  
large deductions from the estimates that  
have been made.

The following observations may be  
serviceable to those who live near to  
where this grass is to be found, and are  
not good judges of the seed. The sound  
seeds have the eye close set, firm, hard  
and glassy, and generally dark-colored.  
Such as have the eye pale, soft, and  
yielding to the pressure of the thumb  
nail, are false, and in such as have the  
eye pushed out, or protruded from the  
surface, although dark, the grain will  
appear to be black and blasted.

## INDIA RUBBER CARPETS.

Dr. Jones of Mobile, in a letter to  
Professor Silliman, says:—"Having  
some India Rubber varnish left which  
was prepared for another purpose, the  
thought occurred to me, of trying it as a  
covering to a carpet after the following  
manner. A piece of canvas was stretch-  
ed and covered with a thin coat of glue,  
(corn meal size will probably answer  
best,) over this was laid a sheet or two  
of common brown paper, or newspaper,  
and another coat of glue added, over  
which was laid a pattern of house pa-  
pering, with rich figures. After the bo-  
dy of the carpet was thus prepared a very  
thin touch of glue was carried over the  
face of the paper to prevent the India  
Rubber varnish from tarnishing the beau-  
tiful colors of the paper. After this was  
dried one or two coats (as may be desi-  
red) of India Rubber varnish were appli-  
ed, which when dried formed a surface as  
smooth as polished glass, through which  
the variegated colors of the paper appeared  
with undiminished, if not increased lustre.  
This carpet is quite durable, and is  
impenetrable to water or grease of any  
description. When soiled, it may be  
washed, like a smooth piece of marble or  
wood. If gold or silver leaf forms the  
last coat, instead of papering and the  
varnish is then applied, nothing can ex-  
ceed the splendid richness of the carpet,  
which gives the floor the appearance

## FOREIGN.

By the arrival on Wednesday, July 2d, at the packets New York from Liverpool, and Manchester from Havre, we have advices from Paris to the 24th, and London to the 25th of May.

The intelligence, being but a trifle later than that already received, is comparatively unimportant. There is nothing of interest from England, and little from Portugal, and that little, as usual, quite indecisive. There is the customary parade of triumph, present and future, by the Pedrotes; but we do not perceive that they are making much headway.

In Spain, the Carlists still maintain a bold front, and do not appear to lose ground to the Queen's troops. Zumala Carreguy, the leading partisan of Don Carlos, is said to be pursuing his career in the North with unexampled ferocity. Col. O'Donnell, son of the Count D'Abisbal, was shot with a number of other prisoners, because they would not enlist under the banners of the Apostolicals. We presume his death will be speedily and signally avenged.

The funeral of LA FAYETTE took place in Paris on the 22d of May, and the last honors to the deceased hero were rendered with every testimony of universal admiration and poignant regret. The following account of the obsequies is taken from Galignani's Messenger:

From an early hour in the morning, the Rue d'Anjou St. Honore, in which the late lamented La Fayette is situated, and every street and passage in its vicinity, was crowded with citizens of Paris, hastening to pay their last tribute of respect and attachment to the illustrious deceased.

The funeral ceremony, from the public character of the deceased, both as a member of the Chambers of Deputies and a General, was invested by a government with all the imposing pomp which the attendance of numerous bodies of military, never fails to give to processions of this description; while the attendance of the National Guards, who came forward in immense numbers, to join in giving effect to this parting act of homage to their venerable colleague, and the crowded state of the streets leading to the Church of the Assumption, where the funeral ceremony was to be performed, and thence along the Rue de la Paix, the entire length of the Boulevard, and every spot near which the procession was to pass.

At a few minutes past nine, the body was brought down and deposited in the hearse, which was decorated with twelve tri-colored flags three at each corner; it was surmounted by plumes and had the letter L on various parts of the drapery, and was drawn by four black horses. The cordons of the hearse were held by four persons of distinction, friends of the deceased. After a few minutes spent in preliminary arrangements, the funeral march struck up, and the cortège began to move. The hearse was preceded by muffled drums, deputations from various legions of the National Guards of Paris, and the Banlieue. The 61st Regiment of the Line, and a regiment of Red Lancers. The hearse followed, which was immediately succeeded by the Deputations of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies; other deputations followed from various public bodies, among whom we perceived numbers of foreigners, particularly Americans and Poles. These were succeeded by *Ces de Battillon* of the National Guards and the Line, and these again followed by other detachments of National Guards and troops of the Line, headed by muffled drums and a full military band; two pieces of cannon, and a detachment of 1st regiment of Artillery, with a numerous body of cavalry of the National Guards. Four of the Royal carriages, three private ones of the General, followed by another regiment of Lancers, several private carriages, and a body of the Municipal Guards, wound up the procession.

The immense crowds, and the small space left for the military, occasioned considerable confusion previous to arriving at the church, for want of room—the hearse being stopped on one occasion more than a quarter of an hour. The coffin was then taken into the church, and the funeral ceremony being performed the procession again proceeded; and, notwithstanding the incalculable crowds assembled, has passed the Rue de la Paix, and is now (as we are going to press) far advanced on the Boulevard, with the most perfect order and regularity.

All the Ministers on leaving the Council held by the King on the preceding day at the Tuilleries, went in a body to make a visit of condolence to the family of Gen. La Fayette. They were received by M. George La Fayette, and were conducted by him to view the body. An immense number of persons of all classes called in the course of the day and inscribed their names as participants in the general grief.

A meeting of American citizens in Paris took place at the hotel of our Legation on the 21st, to express their feelings on this mournful occasion, and to make arrangements for attending the funeral in a body. No less than seventeen States were represented, and a series of appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The attention of the people of Paris seems to have been entirely absorbed by the death and funeral obsequies of Gen-

eral Lafayette. We annex an account of the funeral from Galignani, and of the measures taken by the American citizens in Paris in consequence of the melancholy event. The French papers contain some additional details. One of them states, that an old and faithful servant carried on a cushion, immediately after the hearse, the decoration commemorative of the revolution of July, and that of the order of Cincinnati, being the only two ribands which Lafayette would ever consent to wear. The following is a translation of the letter addressed by the President of the Chamber to his son in reply to one from him announcing his father's death.

SIR, AND DEAR COLLEAGUE,

The Chamber has learned, with deep sorrow, the loss she has just sustained. The death of General Lafayette deprives the Chamber of one of its most illustrious members—of a great citizen, whom liberty has ever found faithful to her cause, in every period when she needed a defender. The revolution of July found him again at the head of that brave National Guard of Paris, whose patriotism and devotion have never failed to comport with the device of "Liberty, public order," inscribed on their banners.

The name of General Lafayette will ever remain celebrated in our annals. He will appear there amongst the principal founders of the constitutional monarchy, which he with us, cheered onward in its course, and which had his best wishes.

Accept, &c.

DUPIN.

The Chamber of Deputies had voted the budget of receipts, and has thus closed its labors. It will probably not again be convoked, except to hear the word dissolution. All France appears tranquil at present. N. Y. Courier.

### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE DOWNING GAZETTE.

Washington City, June 27, 1834.

To my friends up in Downingville away down east in the state of Maine, and all the rest of the folks in America, greeting, as the lawyers say; not that I'm a lawyer, or take after lawyers in my way of thinking; but I've got upon such a piece of business now that I suppose I shall have to be pretty particular how I speak. I say then, ladies and gentlemen, one and all greeting. I shall begin to publish my paper; to be called the Downing Gazette, the 4th of July, 1834. I always liked independent day from a boy. It always seemed to me to be a good day to begin things with. It turned out to be a capital good day to begin a nation, and I don't see any reason why it shouldn't be a good day to begin a newspaper.

Well, now about the name. I puzzled a good while about that; and perhaps some will think I havn't got the best name now, that ever was. But be that as it may, it is the best I could think on. I thought I must get my own name woven into it somehow or other, for I am in favor of having every tub stand on its own bottom. I have no idea of this shying into newspapers behind other folks names, as they do in three quarters of the newspapers all over the country. You will see Mr. so and so stand at the top of the paper in great fair letters, as editor and proprietor and all that, but 9 times out of 10 I guess it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to find out who writes the articles in them; and if they throw mud all over creation, you can see who throws it. Now I say I have no opinion of this skulking away behind other folks names. Let every man bear his own burdens and look his neighbor plainly in the face, and then we shall know who is who and what is what. Therefore I concluded to call my paper after my own name. So I got along as far as the Downing, by clear plain reasoning. Well then I wanted another name just to put on other side to balance. And here I was stuck again. At last I happened to take up my old friend Lang's New York Gazette, it kind of sounded so soft and sizzling, it hit my ear to a t, and I clapped it right on, and I think it makes a pretty respectable name. So I got at the last end of the name by what folks call taste. Not that kind of taste they have when they eat bread and butter, but a kind of something they carry about in their upper story that shows them how to tell a hawk from a handsaw or rather when to use a hawk and when a handsaw.

Well, now for the reasons what made me set out to print a paper. In the first place I've always had a kind of itching to keep writing, ever since I began my letters to the Portland Courier, January 1830. And in the next place, I've seen so much mischief going on since I've been about the world a little, that I feel as though it was some body's duty to try to put it down.

And then again, our politics have got to going on in such a bad way, it seems as if the whole country was all going to turn into federalists. I can't bear the thought of that, for I was always a republican from a little boy. And I mean to go to work again and see if I can't unravel this snarl that we've got into, so that we can go along straight as a stream of chalk, as we used in old Jefferson's times. I wasn't old enough to know much about it, but Uncle Joshua says there was more straight forward patriotism to be found in them times in one week than you can

come across now in a whole year.

Well now about what I'm going to put into my paper. In the first place I mean to put the truth into it, for that would be a kind of curiosity, being it's so seldom truth gets into the newspapers, and when it does, it is so mixed up with some kind of blarney or other that you can tell it when you see it. So I think truth will be a pretty good thing to put in it, for it once gets noised round the newspapers has the truth in it, most every body

will be running after it.

And then I mean to put in considerable light literature, and stories, and poetry; and anecdotes and so on, for folks love to read them are things. A good many of my folks up in Downingville will write for me. Uncle Joshua is first rate at figuring, and he's a goin to take hold of the post Office Reports and see if he can cipher to the bottom of it. And cousin Nabby has promised to write about one thing and another, and sometimes a little poetry just to fill up with.

And along in the course of the year I shall try to put in once in a while some pretty cute pieces to please the women folks and the children.

Well, now about the terms. I shall make my paper, about half as large as a common news paper, and charge a dollar a year cash down. The editor of the Portland Courier is going to print it for me and take care of the money matters. So if any body wants it they must send him a dollar and then the paper will be sent to 'em a year. What don't take 'em a year can have 'em for four peice a piece.

If my friends a good way off, say in New York and Philadelphia, and Washington, and all along the shore, should want any of 'em they better club together as many as they can and send the money in one letter.

So hoping for a better acquaintance, I subscribe myself the public's humble servant.

#### MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

To make "assurance doubly sure" that the Major has actually abandoned the cause of his old friend, the General, and espoused that of the Whigs, we subjoin his

SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. In which the old declaration of '76, is worked over and transmogrified, and brought down so as to apply to the present times.

#### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When in the course of public events it becomes necessary for a man to turn over a new leaf in politics, a decent respect for them that lag behind and continue to read the old page, requires that he should declare the causes which impel him to go ahead.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that under our constitution and government one man is as good as another, and has just as good a right to lead his neighbor by the nose as his neighbor has to lead him by the nose. Prudence indeed would dictate, that noses which have long been led about by the fingers of others should not for light and transient causes be pulled away from the fingers that lead them; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more inclined to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by following the dictates of their own judgment. Such has been the patient sufferance of three quarters of our folks, and such is now the necessity which constrains us to look about and see where the shoe pinches.

The history of king PARTY, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over our folks; to prove this let facts be exhibited to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has refused to pass laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would vote just as he told 'em to, and relinquish the right of thinking for themselves; a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has threatened to dissolve representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has made officers dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent out swarms of officers to harass the people and eat out their substance.

He has constrained our fellow citizens to engage in bitter warfare against their countrymen.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us—we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

We have warned our brethren of the consequences, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connexion and harmony. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which announces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the independent chaps

come across now in a whole year.

up in Downingville, in the name of the whigs all over the country, solemnly publish and declare that the people of the United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent voters, and that they are absolved from all allegiance to king Party; and that as free and independent voters they have full power and right to hold caucuses and conventions as often as they please, and finally to do all other acts and things which independent voters may have a right to do. And for the support of this declaration we mutually pledge to each other our hearts and hands, and feet and legs, that we will turn out every election day, and go to the polls, and vote for the best men we can find, in spite of king Party and all his understrappers.

Written by Major Downing in behalf of the whigs of Downingville and elsewhere; and published this 4th day of July 1834.

The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who dates from one of the United States ships, near Geneva, thus describes a remarkable phenomenon;

"We stood off from the coast during the night, and this morning are almost becalmed in the centre of the Gulf of Geneva, with the views of land in every direction. In the north and east are the lofty snow sprinkled Appenines, stretching from the head of the Gulf, far down the centre of Italy; on the south the Islands of Gorgona and Capre with Elba in the background, in the north-west, the Alps, lying upon the waters in fantastic outlines of blue, splendidly fringed with white and silver.

For the first time in my life, I have been favoured with a sight of the optical phenomenon, of an image, cast upon a cloud, by the reflection and refraction of the rays of light through a hazy atmosphere. A vessel some ten or twelve miles distant, with "HULL DOWN," in sea phraseology, was distinctly seen several times in the course of two or three hours to be surmounted by an inverted fac-simile, including the hull, having every appearance of a sail of the same kind traversing the sky upside down. The island of Gorgona, also, was up in similar images, far above the horizon, the straight line of its water edge standing against the sky, while another of its head lands and summit of the same coloring as the island, extended from it to the land itself. No one on ship board, I believe, had ever witnessed a similar exhibition before.

Another phenomenon of less singular character, has also occurred two or three times during the morning, the existence of two currents of air about the ship, at the same time, by which the lower sails have been for some minutes "taken aback" and been kept so, while the canvas above has been filled for an opposite direction.

The calmness of the weather and a light head wind, have taken from us the hope of getting into port to day, but the sublime scenes of the Appenines, marked extensively from our present position by the magnificent road, lately cut along the sides; and in many points near their summits, rivalling it is said the passage of the Sampson and Mount Cenis in its grandeur; and the towns and hamlets, the churches and convents, vallies and plantations at their bases, in near view, we are not impatient of detention, even from Genoa, "THE SUPERB."

#### THE PENNY DAILY GAZETTE.

A little paper under this title, has just come out in the city of New York. It is favorable to the principles of the whigs. The following from his opening address, displays patriotic eloquence and fervor:

"The question remains yet to be decided, whether mankind are capable of self-government. Experiment after experiment has been tried in different ages; and in all cases of any considerable extent these experiments have failed. Greece tried it; but the eloquence of her Demosthenes could not save her from the yoke of the Macedonian. Rome tried it; but the dagger of her Brutus merely transferred her liberties from the grasp of one despot to that of another. France tried it; but all the patriotism of her Lafayette was insufficient to preserve her from Jacobin anarchy and military despotism.

To all these fatal experiments do the enemies of liberty exultingly point, as evidence that the scheme of republican government is visionary and impracticable. As a *dernier resort*, we refer them to our beloved country. Here, isolated from the monarchies of the old world, freedom seems once more for all to have unfurled her flag, either to triumph, and to extend her empire hence throughout the wide earth, or to be baffled, and to take her everlasting flight from among men.

Thus situated, with the custody of human freedom, civil and religious committed to our care, the crisis is arrived when the question is to be tested whether we shall go the way of all republics hitherto, and tamely submit to military despotism; or nobly sustain our freedom, and with that freedom the hopes of our race."

#### GOLD.

Mr. Jones of Georgia, says the Journal of Commerce, estimates the product of American gold the next year, at \$2,500,000. Mr. Campbell P. White, the member from the city of New York, the

product of this year at \$2,000,000. The first sum is stated to be nearly one-third of the aggregate gold product of the world. Peruvian wonders bid fair to be eclipsed by those of the United States.

The effect of the gold bills paid by the present Congress, is an advance of six and two thirds per cent, upon the present standard of the eagle. This will make (says the Journal of Commerce,) an eagle and half eagle of the present coinage, to be worth exactly \$1.61, instead of 1.5, as before the passage of the bill.

Great expectations are held out as the gold bills were to make gold currency as plenty as copper. There will be less inducement to export gold in consequence of its advanced value at home. Gold, however, will continue to be, we suspect, the subject chiefly of deposites, and not of circulation, for the reason that bank notes are carried with more convenience. We see no good whatever that is to result, except to increase the value of eagles and half eagles in the hands of actual holders.

There is a great plenty of silver in the country, and always will be, while notes under five dollars are prohibited, and there is no reason why a silver currency should not be as good as one of gold. For more importance (for political objects,) has been attached to the subject than it deserved. *Rd. Whig.*

#### A GOLD TERRAPIN.

The Lynchburg Virginian says: "A gentleman from Booker's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small gold terrapin taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gaseous state, and if so gold may be; and in that way this curious little terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal. The extraordinary price offered for this novum descript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation."

A firm of brick makers, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, have succeeded in getting a new brick machine into operation, and with complete success. It operates by pressure and manufactures (as the Mount Vernon Gazette states) the very best quality of bricks out of "dry clay." There is a pressure of more than fifty pounds upon every brick; it comes from the press as smooth as plates of polished steel can produce. One horse makes 20 such pressures in a minute.

A blacksmith in Virginia has invented a machine for striking, which enables blacksmiths to dispense with a striker, and at the same time, perform with the aid of those machines, double the amount of work which they can with the aid of the best strikers. The machine is propelled by the foot in the ordinary manner of turning a lathe. The inventor has secured a patent right.

There is a man on Long Island, by the name of John H. Smith, aged 91 years, whose posterity to the fifth generation amounts to 300 now living, and not as intemperate person amongst them. A few days ago, they all spent an afternoon together at the same house."

As a refutation of the charge that the Senate did nothing but *reject* nominations made by the President during the late session of Congress, the National Intelligencer states that there were *four hundred and forty nine* confirmed, and only *seventeen* rejected. *Star.*

New York July 1.  
LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.—Col. F. G. Skinner, of Baltimore, passenger in the Erie, Captain Funk, is bearer of the letter of condolence from the President of the United States, addressed to the family of Lafayette, by the unanimous request of both houses of Congress, to express the sorrow of the whole American people on the death of the illustrious patriot and friend of our country. *Com. Adv.*

# HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 23.

On Sunday, July 20th, Messrs. Samuel J. Johnston and William W. Spear were ordained Deacons in St. Matthews Church in this place, by the Rt. Rev. Levis S. Ives.

The ordination Sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman from 2d Corinthians IV. 5; and a forcible and impressive address delivered by the Bishop on the nature and duties of the office of deacon. The candidates were presented by the Rev. William M. Green, Rector of the parish. Both the gentlemen ordained are graduates of our State University.

Mr. Johnston was for some time a member of the bar in the eastern part of this state, and Mr. Spear has just completed his theological course of the "General Seminary" in New York. The former is destined for Calvary Church, Wadesborough; The latter is appointed a Missionary for Buncombe county.

## AFFLICTION CATASTROPHE.

A fatal accident occurred at Milledgeville, on the 4th instant, which has overwhelmed our community with astonishment and grief. Our most estimable fellow-citizen, the Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, has fallen by his own hand! Discharging the arduous functions of high office with distinguished ability, esteemed and beloved by his fellow citizens, possessing in an extraordinary degree the confidence of his political opponents, blessed in his domestic relations and in those relations a most amiable and affectionate man, of unblemished morals, entertaining a profound regard for the truths of revealed religion, who could have expected this fatal act from such a man, so situated? It is no doubt the effect of aberration of mind. He is the victim of despotism, that gloomy scourge of the student. Laboring for some months past under this depressing disease, a deep dependency had settled over him; he feared that the faculties of his mind were impaired; the awful apprehension of insanity, was a sword piercing his brain; it became the terrible disease of his soul. In an agony of despair, believing himself insane, he committed the fatal act.

Milledgeville mourns with deep sensibility, the untimely fate of this talented and virtuous man. The state is bereaved of one of her most valuable sons.

*Milledgeville (Ga.) Union.*

**EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.**—John G. Polhill, esq. has been appointed by the Governor, Judge of the Superior Courts of Ocmulgee circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar.

For the Reformer.

## Pleasant Hill Temperance Society.

The second annual meeting of the Pleasant Hill Temperance Society, was held on the 4th inst. at Pleasant Hill Meeting House, in Chatham county; present all the officers, viz: the Hon. John Long, jr., President, Hiram Vestal, vice-president, and J. T. Vestal, secretary. The meeting was called to order by the chair, and the list of members was then called over, the number 175. The constitution, laws and regulations were then read, as also the journal of the last meeting; the chair then suggested that resolutions were in order. William Albright, esq. then offered the following as an amendment to a resolution offered at a former meeting, and postponed to the present:

**Resolved,** That this meeting regard the practice of treating with ardent spirit on electioneering occasions, as a great hindrance to the prosperity of the temperance cause, demoralizing to the community, and always fraught with evil and pernicious consequences, and ought to be discountenanced by every christian, patriot and philanthropist.

On the second reading of the above resolution it was unanimously adopted.

The corresponding secretary was called on for reports, if any; when he arose and communicated a letter which he had received as correspondent, from the secretary of the N. C. S. T. S.; which was received and ordered to be recorded.

The Rev. Alexander Albright then arose and begged leave to read a preamble connected with two resolutions, which was read as follows:

Whereas, in the opinion of this society, not only this, but other temperance societies also, have not heretofore laboured in vain; but have witnessed their efforts in the great cause of temperance already crowned with consequences highly beneficial to many of their fellow creatures.

**Resolved,** That we anticipate from the present indications of public sentiment, that the day drawing nigh when important advantages will accrue from the temperance cause to the community, civil and religious.

**Resolved,** Therefore, that instead of relaxing, we will endeavor laudably to exert our influence to impart a new impetus to the temperance reformation, by discountenancing the distillation, distri-

bution and consumption (as a drink) of intoxicating liquors.

After reading the above, he delivered an address of considerable length and much to the purpose. The resolutions were again read and adopted unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Staly offered the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the members of this society do individually pledge themselves to use every exertion to influence some one or more of their friends to sign the temperance pledge, on or before our next semi-annual meeting.

After reading the above, he arose and delivered an address in support of his resolution, and was followed by William Albright, esq. also in favor of the resolution, when it was again read and adopted.

The chair then gave an invitation to all who might be disposed to join the society to sign the pledge, when twenty-five persons gave in their names.

The society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were duly elected: Col. James C. Wren for president; Mr. Eli Euliss, vice president; Mr. Jesse Hardgrave recording secretary, and Robert Woody, corresponding secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to assist the Rev. E. Crutchfield in forming a Temperance Society at Rocky River Meeting house; Wm. Albright, M. Staly, H. Vestal, B. Way, D. Stoner and Robert Woody compose said committee.

On motion, delegates were appointed to represent this society at the next meeting of the county society, to be held at Pittsborough, Chatham county; William Albright, Owen Hadley, and Robert Woody were appointed.

William Albright, esq. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

**Resolved,** That the editors in this state friendly to Temperance, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the editor of the Greensborough Patriot, Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register.

By Mr. Jesse Hardgrave,

**Resolved,** That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the presidents and secretary's, for their zealous labors during the last year in the temperance cause.

The society adjourned till the third Saturday in August, to meet at Cane Creek in Orange county.

J. T. VESTAL, R. Sec.

## REPORT

OF THE

## Hawfields and Cross Roads Temperance Society.

July 4th, 1834.

The first effort in this section of country to form a society in opposition to the use of ardent spirit as a common drink, was made on the 5th of September 1829. At that time only twenty-five persons adopted the principle of total abstinence. The society was not organized until the 25th December following; and in one year after its formation there were 180 members.

On the 24th of October, 1831, the second year of its existence, there were 291 members; four or five of them had been very intemperate. At this time seven or eight distilleries had been discontinued, and one merchant had ceased to trade in ardent spirit. In November, 1832, there were 375 members, and nine or ten distilleries had been stopped from the belief that such establishments are an evil in society. For the year 1833 there was no account taken of the progress of the society.

This institution has been in operation less than five years; yet the number who have joined it, from its commencement to the present time, is 460. Nine have died, eleven removed, and three have withdrawn from the society. The number of members now is 437. Two merchants have given up the sale of ardent spirits, and the society owe them a debt of gratitude for the good they have thus effected.

The number of distilleries permanently stopped cannot be ascertained, as nearly all suspended operations last winter from the scarcity of grain. It is known how-

ever that there were but three kept up any part of the year. There are but four places within the limits of the society where ardent spirits are sold, and but few persons who use it to excess.

Within the last four years there has been a manifest reformation in regard to intemperance in the county generally.

The practice of candidates furnishing ardent spirits gratuitously to the people on public occasions, has been discontinued;

and the friends of good order and tem-

perate habits have abundant reason to rejoice and persevere.

## SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

(Continued.)

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Den ex dem. Richard H. Ballard et al. v. Tilly W. Carr, from Hertford, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of James Ricks v. George Hayworth, from Guilford affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Thomas Foster v. James Frost from Rowan, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion

of the Court in the case of Neill H. Horton v. Samuel Child, from Orange, affirming the judgment below.

Rufin, Chief-Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Doe on demise of Dodson and others v. Simon W. Green, from Warren, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of the Commissioners of Plymouth v. John C. Pettijohn, from Washington, affirming the judgment below.

Rufin, Chief-Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of King, Chairman of Iredell Court, v. Howard, from Iredell, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a Procedendo.

Rufin, Chief-Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Buncombe Turnpike Co. v. Newland, from Buncombe, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Den on demise of Goodfree and Wife v. Cartwright, from Camden, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Jane M. Ott, v. Grice and others, from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Charles S. Moore v. William Watson, from Bertie, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Souther, assignee of Britain, v. Davenport, from Buncombe, affirming the judgment below.

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#### ODE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Again the glorious morn returns,  
When first our Sun of Freedom rose;  
Again each patriot bosom burns,  
As loud his nation's anthem flows.  
Wake Columbia's natal lay,  
Hail all hail to Freedom's day.  
O Liberty, with unquench'd beams,  
Diffuse thy light from Pole to Pole;  
Until old Slavery's grave it gleams,  
And freedom's char'ls shall roll.  
Earth no tyrant power shall see,  
Man was made by Nature free.  
New-England! from thy alters came  
The kindling sparks of freedom's fire;  
Then guard, with watchful care, its flame,  
Nor let the holy blaze expire.  
Here while Nature's circles turn,  
Liberty's bright flame shall burn.  
Should thy sun set in anarch night,  
May its last radiance gild the west;  
First on our hill-tops dawn'd its light,  
There may its fading splendor rest.  
Long may freedom's wreath of light  
Crown our Eagle's starry flight.

From the New-Yorker.

#### THE FATAL PASSION.

"Thank Heaven!" said William Harding, as he threw himself on his bed—"Thank Heaven I am not a gambler!" and after a day of extraordinary exertion he composed himself to rest.

William Harding was a young man—lawyer—and had attained to considerable eminence in his profession. He had been that day engaged in defending a client whose crimes had brought him under the cognizance of the law, from the penitaries of which no talent and no effort had been sufficient to save him. And yet but a few years had elapsed since that very man had been an ornament of society, the pride of his friends. To what, then, were all his follies and his vices traceable?—To an inordinate and an invincible thirst for gaming; that demon that once having fixed its vulture claws upon the human heart maintains its seat until it drags its victim to perdition.

When the young lawyer awoke on the following morning, his thoughts naturally reverted to the scenes of the preceding day. He thought of his client, now a convicted criminal, as he was in the days of his boyhood, when at school—the first in their studies as he was in their amusements. He thought of him in after life, admired by the young, respected by the more advanced in years, courted, admired by all. He traced him as he gradually descended from that proud eminence to which his talents and his worth had raised him, till he found him, as he had so lately witnessed, pale, trembling, and speechless, in the presence of an assembled court; and he said to himself—"It is not possible, with such an example before me, that I shall ever, become a gambler!"

But the recollection of the calamities of others is as evanescent as the dews of the morning; and he who is uninstructed by parental precepts, and unstrengthened by religious feeling, will scarcely be deterred from error by the punishment of those who have waded from the path of rectitude.

Business of a professional character called William Harding to Natchez, and in less than twelve months after the above mentioned occurrence, we find him on board one of those moving places, the steamboats of the Mississippi. To one who has travelled on the Western waters, it is needless to say, that on board those boats the voyager will meet many of the luxuries, as well as many of the vices, of our large cities; and among the rest gaming is, permitted to an almost unlimited extent. From Pittsburgh to Cincinnati our lawyer had resolutely withheld every temptation to play, and had as positively refused to join with those who riot in the inebriating cup. Yet the force of example, the effect of ridicule, and the comparative solitude in which he found himself at length overcame him; and though he still avoided the tables where vast sums were continually passing from the possession of one to that of another, yet before he reached Louisville, he found himself for the first time in his life a drunkard.

But who does not know that in crime, as in almost every thing else, it is the first step that is most difficult or painful? And who does not see that to yield once to intemperance is to deprive one's self of the only safeguard—an habitual, an inviolable abstinence? Alas! when this barrier is passed, we have laid bare our weakness to the enemy, and are at his mercy. How imperceptibly are the links in the great chain of crime connected, and yet how firmly! The drunkard is almost always a gambler, as the latter, is ever, to a certain extent, intemperate; and thus, during the artificial excitement of a fresh debauch, our traveller made his first offering at the shrine of fortune. The shrine of Fortune? No, the practised sharper plays a sure game. He is the arbiter of fate—and if he trifles for a time, it is because he knows he has his victim in his grasp.

A vessel arrived at Natchez, and it was a feeling of satisfaction that our hero reflected that the state of his funds

varied little from what it was before he entered on the hazardous enterprise; and he inwardly vowed that no consideration should ever tempt him to risk one cent at any game of chance, or put the incarnate fiend into his lips to steal away his senses. The business that had called William Harding to Natchez was to settle the estate of an uncle who had died suddenly, leaving his affairs unarranged and an only child—a daughter—as his heiress, with no other relative than the young lawyer, who, by her father's last request, had been sent for immediately after his decease.

He had never seen his cousin, and indeed had scarcely ever heard of her, so that it was with no other than the merest professional feelings that he sought out the residence of Emily Worthington. But it is well known that cousins are dangerous creatures, especially when young, and beautiful, and amiable and wealthy. The slight relationship gives license to a certain degree of familiarity, which almost always ripens into a feeling warmer and more endearing than that of mere kindred. And this in the present instance it proved, for Emily Worthington was a girl of no ordinary character, and the heart of William Harding was threatened, stormed, and conquered, long before the affairs of his deceased relative were adjusted; while his cousin, to whom the addresses of a northern suitor were as new as they were interesting, soon learned to count the hours of his absence with a sickness of heart from hope deferred, and catch the sound of his approaching footsteps with a thrill of joy that told the secret of her virgin breast—she loved. Had the affections of Emily Worthington ever been engaged by another, her cousin might have spent some time in discovering how much they were fixed upon himself. But woman, in her first love, is so wholly won—so little does she care to conceal the depth of her attachment, that even when she first whispers to herself—"I love"—her lover reads the secret in her eyes. It was thus with them:

"Cousin," said he, "how do you like young Vili?"

"I do not like him," replied Emily, "he is proud and overbearing, vain of his person, and a professed duellist; and worse than all, he is a gambler."

A pang shot to the young man's heart as he spoke—it was but momentary, for though conscious that he too had played, he thought upon his vow, he remembered the fate of his client, and he had no fears for his future forbearance,

"True, cousin," he replied in a few moments, "true, he is all you say; and yet the world!"

"The world! and do you too join the world against me?" she exclaimed.

"Why, as to that," replied her cousin, half jesting, half instigated by a feeling of jealousy which spite of himself he had entertained of the young Spaniard: "as to that I can't exactly say. Vili's a proper man, a marvellous proper man, and women love to have their eyes delighted; then he's a rich man, mighty rich I am told, and wealth and equipage have conquered many a female heart; and more than all, he boasts himself a universal favorite—and where was there ever a woman yet that didn't love a gallant, gay Lothario? Besides," continued he, "I've seen it in your eyes."

"Never!" cried Emily, as the blood rushed to her forehead, "never has eye beheld me look upon that man with any feelings but of abhorrence and disgust. I tell you, were Augustus Vili all that man can paint or woman dream of manly beauty—were all the wealth of both the Indies his, and I reduced to want, to beggary, and he a suitor at my feet, I would not be his wife; and for the rest, to any one but you I would not deign reply; but to you, to you I can but call it cruel, very cruel."

"Forgive me," cried William, seizing her hand, "forgive me, dearest cousin, I did but jest; believe me, my heart could never sanction words to wound you. My heart—it throbs and thrills when near to yours, 'tis yours—ah! do not turn away—will you not speak to me! will you not pardon me, Emily?"

She was not inexorable—what maiden in love ever yet was so?

The affairs of his uncle required some few months longer of his attention—they elased—and twelve months after her father's death, William Harding led his heiress to the altar, and proceeded to New Orleans, where they had determined to fix their abode.

The description which Emily Worthington had given of Augustus Vili was true to the letter; his figure was not more perfect than he was himself aware of. Descended from one of the oldest Spanish families of New Orleans, he was naturally proud; accustomed from his childhood to be obeyed, no wonder that he was overbearing; and his temper having been frequently exercised on those unwilling to tolerate it, and having been so often obliged to give them what the world calls satisfaction as to render duelling to him a pastime; finally having spent the greater part of his life in New Orleans, it would have been strange indeed had he been other than a gambler. *It was no less true*, as her cousin said, that Augustus Vili was, or boasted himself to be a universal favorite among the gender sex; it was certain that he was a general admirer of female beauty, and few of the reigning belles had not at some time the homage of his heart, though of the heart itself he took especial care never to make an offer. His at-

tentions to Emily Worthington, though he could not but perceive they were received with reluctance, were marked and manifold; the more so perhaps that he was piqued at her coolness, and determined to overcome it. When therefore the increasing attachment between the cousins became apparent, his first thought was to rid himself of this rival as he had frequently done in other cases, and with this view he would gladly have fastened a quarrel upon him; but the coolness, the firmness, and the uniformly gentlemanly manners of the young lawyer had always prevented such a result; and when at last the marriage actually occurred, he abandoned all thought of such attempt, but inwardly resolved to punish Emily for her disdain, and her husband for interfering between him and one on whom he had fixed his admiring eyes. How he contemplated accomplishing these ends, as well as how he succeeded, will be disclosed in the sequel.

(To be concluded in our next.)

#### THE BIBLE THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE.

We have received a neat little volume, published by F. W. Ustick, Philadelphia, at the request of the Young Men of the Baptist Church, in that city comprising a sermon delivered before the Young Men of the Philadelphia Institute, March 16, 1834. The subject chosen for this discourse is, "The Bible the Young Man's Guide"; the text from Proverbs vi. 23:—"For the commandment is a lamp, and the law is light, and reproofs of instruction are the way of life." This sermon contains many excellent precepts, designed to be useful to the young, and some passages bear the impress of superior talents and are written in a style of uncommon beauty. The following passage forcibly exhibits the worthlessness of knowledge, when not connected with high-toned morality.

Boston Journal.

"When we visit the classic, but profaned ruins of Athens and Rome, and ask the page of history, where is the freedom immortalized by the thrilling rhetoric of Demosthenes, and the polished orations of Cicero?—the answer will be, knowledge became prodigal, and liberty departed, or sunk into exile. Proud Greece, therefore, and imperial Rome, held their eminence and distinction only as they bowed before the altar of morality. The achievements of knowledge truly are great and marvellous. Knowledge has transformed the ocean into the highway of nations. It has made steam, wind, wave, heat and cold minister to the comforts and elegancies of life. It has made the rough, insensible marble speak and breathe. It has made the pencil of Raphael give body and soul to color, light and shade. It has enabled the magnet, the mysterious polarity of the loadstone, to conduct man over the trackless bosom of the deep, to the islands of the sea; while by the glass it has introduced astonished man to the grandeur of a thousand worlds. It has ranged the earth, dove into the sea, and stretched its hand to the heavens. And then, for the want of moral ballast—the temper of the Gospel in the soul—it has maddened the mind, inflamed the brain, poisoned the heart, and turned man back to ignorance; or sunk him down into worse than Pagan idolatry."

Witty Repartee.—A Frenchman once trading in the market, was interrupted by an impudent would-be-waggish sort of a fellow, who ridiculed him by imitating his imperfect manner of speaking English.

After patiently listening to him for some time, the Frenchman coolly replied, "Mine fine friend, you vud do well to stop now; for if Sampson had made no better use of de jaw-bone of an Ass dan you do, he vud never have killed so many Philistines."

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*Yankee Curiosity.*—As a sailor, who had lost an arm, was travelling in the country, he stopped at a house for refreshment; the curiosity of the landlord was excited to know in what manner it was lost.—"I'll tell you," said Jack, "if you won't ask me any other question about it." The landlord agreed. "Well then" said Jack, "it was bit off." The Yankee would not forfeit his word, but anxiously replied—"Darnation! I wish I knew what bit it off."

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Dean Swift had a shoulder of mutton brought up for his dinner, too much done; he sat for the cook, and told her to take the mutton down and do it less. "Please your honor, I cannot do it less." "But says the Dean, "if it had not been done enough, you could have done it more, could you not?" "Oh, yes very easily." "Why, then," says the Dean, "for the future, when you commit a fault, let it be such a one as can be mended."

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"What do you tax a body for going over the bridge," said an Irishman to the toll keeper. "One cent only!" "Suppose I have baggage?" "Well it will be no more," again observed the man. "Jemmy, my boy," then said the son of Erin, "jump on my back and you can go scott-free."

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Two boys, one of them blind of an eye, were discoursing on the merits of their respective masters. "How many hours do you get for sleep?" said one. "Eight," replied the other. "Eight! why I only gets four!" "Ah!" said the first "but you have only one eye to close, and I have two."

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*A Dear Wife.*—Lord W——r was looking very sour and blue at a long bill from Madam Maradan Carsons, enlarged, not contracted by her ladyship. "W——r my love," said her ladyship, in a tone of bewitching softness, "are you angry with me, that you look so very cross?"—"far from it, my dear," replied his lordship, "I feel at this moment, you are dearer to me than ever."

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*Great Family.*—At Rihwald, in Switzerland, the postmaster and landaman of the district, is a fine man of about fifty, who is nearly seven feet high. His wife is above six feet; and of seven or eight children, sons and daughters, the former are all above six feet six, and the girls above six feet.

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*Equivocal Premises.*—"It seems to me your loaves are not all of the same weight," muttered a fault-finding housewife to a baker, as she poised a couple of loaves from his basket—"Do you suppose you can cheat me?" "I don't want to cheat you," replied the man of bread, not relishing such an insinuation: "I know the loaves were weighed—every soul of them—and one weighs as much as 't other, by gracious—and more too, I dare say, if the truth was known!"

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A traveller on a miserable lean steed, was hailed by a Yankee, who was hoeing his pumpkins by the roadside. "Hello friend," said the farmer, "where are you bound?" "I'm going to settle in the

western country," replied the other. "Well get off and straddle thine pumpkin vine—It will grow and carry you faster than that ere beast!"

*Good.*—A foreign sailor was punished one day for calling his landlord's wife a b——. The defence of the foreigner is, that he heard the appellation so often applied by the husband, that he really thought it was the wife's proper name.

*An Excuse.*—An Irishman having succeeded in picking a person's pocket, the gentleman turned round and caught him by the collar—"There," said Patrick handing him the money, "see how easy I might have picked your pocket."

At a tea party, a young gentleman being at a loss for a subject for conversation, said "does your mother keep a cow?"—"No," replied the young lady, "but I perceive your mother keeps a calf."

He who cannot bear a jest, ought never to make one.



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March 18th.

#### WALDIE'S

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**BUBBLES** from the Brunnens of Nassau, a description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Walde's Library.

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The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

Krutzonen, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglas; written by himself: a very quaint book, containing anecdotes of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter, a tale by the author of Faustina Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deal and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominic's Legacy, &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

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